

## **“Judgment According to Light”**

Romans 2:11-16

Why do you suppose the doctrine of God’s judgment is often a neglected truth?

Comment on Leon Morris’ observation: “*The gospel does not preclude the thought of judgment. Indeed, it demands it.*” How can judgment be a part of the gospel?

What “principles of judgment” have been set forth in Romans 2:1-10?

What does Paul mean when he says in verse 11, “**there is no partiality with God**”? How does this differ from man’s judgment?

What is meant by the principle that “judgment is according to light”?

How is this principle illustrated in verse 12?

How is this principle seen in the gospel accounts (consider Matt. 11:21-22; Mark 12:38-40; Luke 12:47-48)?

With respect to those who have the Law *what matters* and *what doesn’t matter* where judgment is concerned, according to verse 13 (see also Matt. 7:24-27; 12:50; Rom. 2:7, 10)?

Distinguish between judgment *on account of works* and judgment *according to works*.

How can God judge the Gentiles who don’t have the Law, according to verses 14-15?

What does Paul mean when he says the Gentiles “**are a law to themselves**”?

In what ways is it manifest that the Gentiles have the “work of the Law written in their hearts” according to Paul?

How should the fact that “**each one of us shall give account of himself to God**” (Rom. 14:12) affect or influence the way we presently live, even as those who have been saved by grace (see 1 Peter 1:17-18; 1 Cor. 3:10-15; 4:4-5; 2 Cor. 5:10-11)?